

Automating STIGs

Compliance and Enforcement

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What is STIG automation?

A Security Technical Implementation Guide provides:

- A set of security hardening requirements for a platform
- Discussion and rationale for requirements
- Manual procedures for evaluating the system (checks)
- Manual procedures for implementing the requirement (fixes)

Automated implementations are derived from the STIG

- The STIG remains the authoritative requirements source
- Official automated content is published in the SCAP format



What is SCAP?

- Security Content Automation Protocol
- US Government Standard (NIST SP 800-126)
- Required for use in DoD by DoDI 8500.01
- Primarily used for automated assessments (checks) of STIG rules
- DISA publishes automated SCAP content for some STIGs
- Why are some items not automated?
 - Limitations of the STIG procedure
 - Limitations of the SCAP standard
 - Limitations of DoD SCAP tools
- Remediation
 - Supports inclusion of "fix" content
 - Capability not required of products by the SCAP Validation Program



What about other tools?

For our purposes, Configuration Management (CM) tools:

- Enforce managed systems into approved configurations
- Allow for declarative specification of configuration settings
- Are intended for repeated application (e.g., idempotent)

Examples:

- PowerShell DSC
- Chef
- Ansible
- Puppet



Goals for STIG content for CM tools

Leverage CM tools to enforce STIG requirements

Allow for customization

- Enforcement of individual rules may be enabled or disabled
- Setting values are configurable
- Configuration is exposed using native CM tool capabilities

Use a STIG-centric approach

- Implement configurations to match STIG rules one-for-one when possible
- Use STIG identifiers (STIG ID, Rule IDs) to allow for cross-reference

Use native or existing capabilities

- Native CM resource where available
- Community-sourced or custom resources when needed



What have we implemented?

- Windows Server 2016
 - PowerShell DSC
 - Chef
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
 - Chef
 - Ansible
- Cisco IOS-XE
 - Ansible
- Tool selection based on initial survey of capabilities with preference given to solutions native to the platform
- Content available on forge.mil under the STIG Collaboration project

There is no mandate; use this content if it helps you!



Windows Server 2016 – Use Cases

- Group Policy remains a first choice
 - Robust framework native to Windows domains
 - GPOs are already published on IASE
- Potential uses for CM STIG content on Windows
 - Nano Server (lacks Group Policy support)
 - Standalone systems
 - Environments preferring management using CM tools



Windows Server 2016 - Implementations

PowerShell DSC

- Native capability provided by Windows
- Leverages Microsoft-provided modules

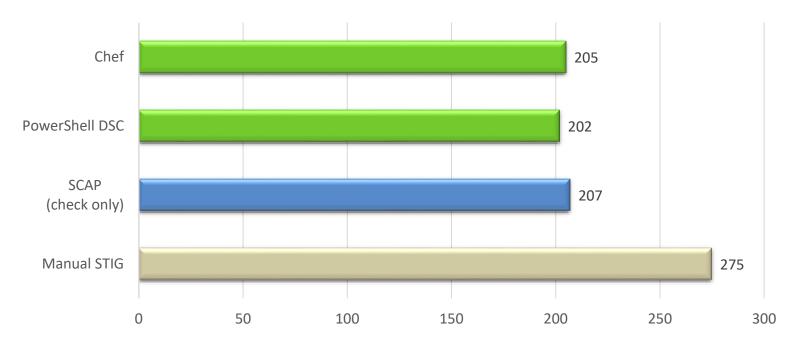
Chef

- Leverages Microsoft-provided PowerShell DSC modules
- Can leverage Chef infrastructure for central control



Windows Server 2016 - Coverage

Windows Server 2016 STIG V1R4





Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 - Implementations

Chef

Uses 3rd party "puppet_compat" cookbook from the Chef Supermarket

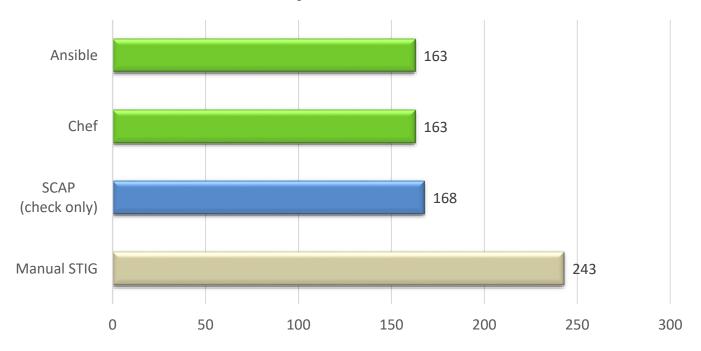
Ansible

- Uses native Ansible resources
- Recommend latest version (2.7)



Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 - Coverage

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 STIG V2R1





Cisco IOS-XE Release 3 - Implementations

Covers two STIGs:

- Cisco IOS XE Release 3 NDM
- Cisco IOS XE Release 3 RTR

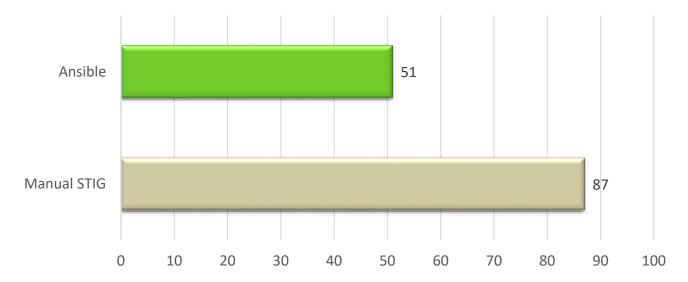
Ansible

Recommend latest release (2.7)



Cisco IOS-XE Release 3 - Coverage

Cisco IOS XE Release 3 NDM + RTR STIGs





Future Work

- Maintenance updates to existing content
- Additional STIG and tool coverage
- Efforts will be influenced by STIG community feedback



Questions





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